

C 509 BC

In early republic,
a cycle of 4 yrs. The first
yr had 4 mos of 31 days
and one Feb, of 28. 7
had a Feb of 29 days and
month of 27 days; the
Feb of 24 days and an
month. (This in a 4 yr
were four days too man

509 BC

Etruscan kings were
from Rome.

The Republic was
which expanded

510 BC

Valerius + Lucius Jun
founded the Republic

509 BC

Lucius Junius Brutus
and Valerius for
republic

509 BC

At the very beginning of the Republic, the two highest offices of all were known as

By end of 4th cen BC
Magistrates were called

For decades there was the praetor urbanus confined to the city, thus the 2 Consuls for duties

leaders outside the city.

509 BC \rightarrow 46 BC

Rom

The Romans in Republic
designated the yrs by the no.
of the yr. Different dates
of Rome were set by QUINTUS
POLYBIUS, MARCUS PORCIUS
VERRIUS FLACCUS, & MARCUS
VARRO. Livy uses the ep.
et alia terms that of F.
Modern Chronologists are
for the founding of Rome

^{AUC}
Because the yr 753 A.U.C
Condita, "from the founding
is the year 1 B.C. and 754
yr of the Christian era,
A.U.C into modern reckoning
then 753 subtract yr A.U.C
B.C. date, or, if larger than
from the yr # 753 for
the birth of Christ

509B^c

The 2 highest magistrates
known as Praetors

At end of 4th cen BC, the
magistrates were being
consuls; praetors were
lost. For ~~centuries~~ decades
1 praetor - the praetor

509 BC

There was an attempt
SUPERBUS to regain the
The government was
by 2 Consuls: BRUTUS
COLLATINUS (He was soon
by ~~RE~~ PLUBIUS VAL

509 BC

the 7th king of Rome was
SUPERBUS. (Etruscan)

He was expelled and
frowned because of his

509 BC → 340 BC

Government ①

(a) CONSULS - 2 Patricians
by COMITIA CENTURARIA

had dignity but not
(they had 12 lictors).

power to: ① Convene the
and the Senate ② Appoint

Superintendent the taking of

④ Appoint 2 quaestors
they became treasury

(5) With Comitia decide
and peace.

(b) DICTATOR - appointed in
danger by the SENATE -
He had absolute power.

(c) The COMITIA CENTURIA
the main Assembly, ap-
consuls and having power
REJECT all bills; but in
centuries voted first.

509 BC → 340 BC

Government (2)

(d) SENATE - Consisted of 100 members appointed by the Comitia Centuriata. The Patricians & wealthy Plebeians.

(e) The Comitia Centuriata - but had lost all its power. The Patricians had practically controlled the government and the Plebeians were against the Patricians. If wealthy were admitted to the Senate, the Plebeians would be able to control the government.

Senate but could hold
the state or church.

509 BC \rightarrow 29 BC

Was the time of a

Capitol of Ancient Rome.

Ancient Rome and site of
JUPITER, the national
MONS CAPITOLINUS, the
hills on which Rome was
2 summits, the south be
proper, on which was the
JUPITER, while the citadel
summit. To TARQUINIUS
attributed the foundation of the

of Jupiter OPTIMUS MAXIMUS,
and to the Consul HORATIUS, it
509 B.C. The building was 3 C
of above.

State Criminals were in
that part of the mound called
Rock

From earliest times Rome were divided into the PATRICIANS or noble clients or the PLEBEI.

The history of Rome, long struggle between the Patricians wished exclusive power, while the Plebeians claimed a share in

gradually concessions were
from the nobles and passed
into the hands of people

5098c

1912D

CONSUL

An office in Rome. The office was created after the expulsion of the Tarquins. They held the entire power of the home and abroad. Each did the acts of both. Gradually their powers were relieved. Other offices were created to relieve. The office was for 1.0 yr and the year was the Consul. They led the Army, presided over the Senate, at elections, and

portraits. they wore a white to
~~badge~~ band as badge of office
in a curule chair and was
band of 12 men called lectors,
fascies, or bound with a
At first the office was limited to
hucenian Rogation provided the
he plebein. In 342 BC, both
to the plebs but it was not
both consuls were plebs and
quickly put out of office.
were plebs and retained office
of the empire under Augustus
was abolished.